WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON Proprietors.

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TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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3 50 at the expiration of the year.

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

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Manufacturer & Dealer in
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MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

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Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

In Store.
50 BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other
PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,
on retail, for sale cheap, by
J. I. BRYAN.
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!!

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in Second-st., between Nunn and Church streets. The house is large and commodious, containing six large rooms, piazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 164 feet 6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant residence, known as the property belonging to the heirs of the late Louis Paseja. The property will be sold with a reserve of 30 by 33 feet in the back lot, which has been used as a burying ground with the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not disposed of at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.
For further particulars enquire of
SAM'L H. FIRTH.
January 31, 1845. 20-tf

Removal.
THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cooke, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the
GROCERY LINE,
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals frem New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.
A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Just Arrived.
Per brig Champlain, from Portland.
100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Jan'y 17, 1844 2

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
Third Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the bygone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney	H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland	The author of the "Widow of Brugess"
Mrs A S Stephens	
Mrs F S Osgood	H T Tuckerman
Mrs E O Smith	James F Otis
Mrs A C Mowatt	Robert L Wade
Mrs E F Ellet	S D Patterson
Mrs M St.Leon Loud	E S Gould
Mrs J G Brooks	Seba Smith
Mrs J Hull	T S Fay
Mrs M P Hunt	C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs H Lighthipe	C D McLeod
Mrs C H Butler	Wm H Willis
Mrs E C Embury	Walter Whitman
Mrs Cary	Rev F C Woodworth
Mrs E R Steele	Isaac F Shephard
Mrs M A Erving	T B Read
Miss M L Lawson	Wm O Bourne
Miss Colman	R G White
Miss Isabel Jocelyn	H A Clark
Miss M Russell	C Wilkins Eimi
Miss Emily E Chubbuck	E J Perter
Miss L M Bauner	B Parmly
Miss F Forester	H Myers
Miss M G Quincy	M C Hill
Author of 'Summer Frolicking'	M E Wilson
	J Boughton
J K Paulding	C McLachlan
Wm C Bryant	Wm Russell Jr
Fitz G Halleck	The Author of "Time's Loings"
E A Poe	
John Neal	A M Ide Jr
Henry W Herbert	O G Warren
H H Weld	Augustus Snodgrass
Park Benjamin	J T Headley
Wm Cox	F L Hagadorn
Geo W Kendall	H B Hirst
H S Schoolcraft	T S Arthur

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleve do do	20

Address ISRAEL POST.
13 Astor House, N. Y.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

District of Ocracoke, N. C.,
January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions and in accordance with a plan approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office,

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long, by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14 feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4 rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three windows at each end, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants &c.; to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, & extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on substantial heart of pine piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled in with stone all three feet below the surface, to have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces, with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond, the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building with 16 pannel doors and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finished with northern or yellow pine, at the option of the Agent of the United States; the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick; all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U. States, and to be completed within six months from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work, according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments will be made as it progresses, not to exceed two-thirds of the actual value of materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

S. BROWN, *Collector.*
Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5t

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

Molasses.
100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake, just in from Martinique, for sale by
Jan'y 17, 1845. (2) G. W. DAVIS.

SALT.
4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

On Eating.—Never eat, except you have something to eat, and then let it be as light as possible.

Never eat stuffing with roast turkey. it is decidedly vulgar, and shows you are hungry.

Chaw your soup, and swallow your roast beef, you will save your teeth, and improve your digestion.

Tripe smothered in onions, is a bore, so is liver smoked, and salt mackerel. Such things are to be eaten at home, when you cannot eat a dinner elsewhere.

A boiled Turkey with oyster sauce is not to be sneezed at. There should never be less than a dozen oysters to a plate, at any rate take that number yourself whether your neighbor has any or not. This of course is intended as advice when you dine out.

Never converse while eating, so Lord Galeston says in Paul Clifford, and he knew.

A Romance Spoiled.

"Der Deutsche Schnellpost," the ably conducted German paper published in this city, spoils a most romantic story which has been travelling the rounds of the press, respecting a beautiful young factory girl from Maine, who went to Mexico as an operative, but who it was said is now the wife of Gen. Herrera, the revolted President of that Republic; and we believe some of the papers went so far as to imagine the "poor factory girl revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas." It turns out that Miss Irene Nichols, the young lady referred to, did go to Mexico to work in a factory there, and that she attracted the attentions of a gentleman to whom, on her return to this city, she was married by proxy. That gentleman is, unfortunately for the romance of the affair, no General, but a worthy German named Hanschild, a book-keeper in an extensive German mercantile house in Durango. We hope the extraordinary air of romance which has been given to this very ordinary proceeding, has not so excited the factory girls of Lowel as to induce a large emigration to Mexico, that land so fruitful in Generals and Colonels, as we are well convinced that the girls, even should they catch some of these high officials, would get much the worst of the bargain.

We will add that the gentleman who acted as proxy here for the happy husband, is a German physician of this city, eminent for his medical skill and attainments and highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends.—*N. Y. Cou. & Enq.*

The Printer's Doom.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

A printer, weary and wan,
His face all mortalty pale,
As he wearily plodded his homeward way,
Before the breaking of early day,
Broke out in bitter wail.

His voice was husky and low,
As though his lungs were gone:
And he coughed and gasped, and coughed again,
And he pressed his hand on his heart in pain,
While thus his plaint ran on:

"A world of toil is this!
It hath no joys for me:
'Tis labor by day, and labor by night,
By the light of the sun, and by candle light—
Labor continually.

"Some men have a day of rest,
But Sabbath for me is not:
It is toil all the week, and toil on the day
That God has given to rest and pray—
Lo! this is the printer's lot!

"When I was a boy," he said,
"I played on the hills of green;
I swam in the stream—I fished in the brook—
And blessed was I to sit and look
Unfettered on Nature's scene.

"For twenty sad years or more,
My life has worn away
In murky rooms of poisonous air,
Where I've yearned for a sight of the valleys fair,
And the light of open day.

"An innocent prisoner doomed,
My heart is heavy within;
Oh, why should a man untainted by guilt,
Who the blood of a creature never hath spilt,
Be pent, like a fellon, for sin?'

The printer then coughed and sighed—
The stars were growing dim,
And he upward glanced at the morning sky,
And he inly thought it were good to die,
And death would be rest to him.

His heart was tired of beating:
He prayed to the Lord above
To pity a man whose heart had been riven
By toil, for other men's interest given—
And he wept for His mercy and love.

He hied to his humble home:
His infant awoke to cry,
"Oh, father! Oh, mother! I'm hungry for bread!"
And the printer bowed down with an aching head,
On his Mary's lap to die.

Oh! ye who have never known
The richness that's in a crust
When nothing is found on the desolate shelf,
And the sufferer's pocket is empty of pelf—
Receive my story on trust.

Say not in your careless score,
What boots the tale to you!
The rhymer who traces these roughly writ rhymes
Hath known of such sufferers in other day times,
And the main of his rhyme is true.

Remember this holy truth—
The man who aloof hath stood
When a heart-broken brother for succer did crave
And he stretched not a finger to bless and to save,
Is verily guilty of blood!

Duties paid under Protest.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that all moneys paid for duties, whether under protest or not, must be paid over to the Secretary of the Treasury forthwith, and that a Collector has no right to retain them to await the result of suits at law.
Charleston Mercury.

Parody on the Declaration of Independence.

The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman tells a story of a tavern keeper, who having grown rich grew very careless; and so offended the lawyers by whom his house had for years been filled, that, during one crowded session of the court, they with one accord forsook him, leaving behind them the following parody on the Declaration of Independence:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a half-fed, imposed-on set of men, to dissolve the bond of land-lord and boarder, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which have impelled them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created with stomachs; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among which are, that no man should be compelled to starve, out of mere compliance to a landlord, and that every man has a right to fill his stomach and wet his whistle with the best that's going.

The history of the present landlord of the White Lion is a history of repeated insults, exactions and injuries, all having in direct object the establishment of absolute tyranny over our stomachs and throats.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused to keep anything to drink but baldfaced whiskey.

He has refused to set upon his table for dinner anything but turnip soup, with a little tough beef and sour crout, which are not wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has refused to let his only servant, blink eyed Joe, put more than six grains of coffee in one gallon of water.

He has turned loose a multitude of musquitoes to assail us in the peaceful hours of the night and eat our substance.

He has kept up in our beds and bedsteads standing armies of merciless savages whose rule of warfare is undistinguished destruction.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us by taking bitters before breakfast, and making his wife and servants do the same before dinner, whereby there is often the very deuce to pay.

He has waged cruel war against nature herself, by feeding our horses with broom-straw, and carrying them off to drink where swine refused to wallow.

He has protected one-eyed Joe in his villany, in the robbery of our jugs, by pretending to give him a mock trial, after sharing with him the spoil.

He has cut off our trade with foreign ports and brought in his own bald-face whiskey, when we had sent him to buy better liquor abroad; and with a perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarious ages, he has been known to drink our foreign spirits, and fill up our bottles with his own dire potions.

He has imposed taxes upon us to an enormous amount without our consent and without any rules but his own arbitrary will and pleasure.

A landlord whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant and a master, is unfit to keep a boarding house for Cherokee Indians.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to Mrs. B. and Mrs. Sally. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, but they have been deaf to the voice of justice; we are, therefore, constrained to hold all three of the parties alike inimical to our well being and regardless of our comfort.

We therefore make this solemn declaration of our final separation from our landlord, and cast our defiance in his teeth."

The New York Post of Monday has the following statement, the correctness of which is vouched for in direct terms:

Surgical operation during the Magnetic sleep.—We have heard that a very interesting operation has been performed, two or three days ago, on a young woman, a chamber maid in a well known family in Chamber street. She had a tumor in the neck, increasing daily. Dr. Bodinier, who visited the family, happening to notice the infirmity of the girl, proposed kindly to remove the tumor; and to save her the pain of the operation, he offered to perform it during the magnetic sleep, as he had already done successfully (in two other surgical operations) last June in Paris. His offer being accepted, the girl proved to be a good subject for that state of singular sleep—into which she was put without much difficulty at the first trial.

In order to secure as much success as possible, she was previously put to sleep about ten minutes, for an hour or two each time, every other day. On the day appointed for the operation, some twelve or fourteen of our most distinguished surgeons and physicians, among whom were Drs. Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, E. Delafield, J. Kearney Rodgers, A. Sidney Doane, Nelson, Taylor, Alfaro, of Madrid, L. Parmly, and others of equal standing, were invited to attend. The girl was put to sleep at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, in the presence of Dr. Doane, (No. 32, Warren street,) & a few other persons, and in a very short time she was in a complete state of insensibility.

At half past one o'clock, all the Doctors above named being present, Dr. Bodinier performed the operation, which lasted about three minutes, during which the girl did not show the least sensibility; nor could the least contraction be seen on her face, or any part of her body: she was exactly like a corpse. All being completed, the girl was left asleep for two hours longer, and then, in presence of five or six of the abovementioned Doctors, she was, in less than three minutes, awakened from the most profound sleep.

When she was first asked how she felt, she said she was tired of having remained so long in the same position, but she seemed to be unconscious of what had taken place until she was shown the tumor which had been extracted, & which was about the size of a pullet's egg. It was some minute or two before she began to feel the itching of the wound. She was perfectly well, except exhibiting a state of feebleness produced by the loss of blood. We are told that, since this time, she has been without pain from the wound.

We understand that Dr. Bodinier is a young surgeon who arrived here three months ago from Paris, brings with him the highest credentials from the most eminent professional men in France.

Turkey Women

I was much struck with the elegance of their shapes and the regularity of their features. Their complexion is fair as that of European women; as they advance in age the sun browns them a little. As to their morals, chastity becomes a necessary virtue, when even a kiss is punished with death by the father or brother of the offender. I could mention several instances of the extreme severity of the Turcoman in this rerpect, but one may surfice. Three brothers, riding through an insulated valley, met their sister receiving the innocent caresses of her lover. By a common impulse, they all three discharged their fire-arms upon her, and left their fallen victim on the ground, while the lover escaped unhurt. My host, Mohammed Ali, upon being informed of the murder sent his servant to bring the body to the tent, that the jackalls might not devour it; and the women were undressing and washing the body to commit it to the grave, when a slight breathing convinced them that the vital spark was not yet extinguished; in short, the girl recovered. She was no sooner out of immediate danger, than one of Ali's sons repaired to the tent of his friends, the three brothers, who sat sullen and silent round the fire, grieving over the loss of their sister. The young man saluted them and said, "I am come to ask you, in my father's name, for the body of your sister; my family wishes to bury her." He had no sooner finished, than the brothers rose crying out, "If she were dead you would not ask for her; you would have taken the body without our permission." Then seizing their arms, they were hurrying out of the tent in pursuit of the still living victim; but Ali's son opposed their brutal intentions with all the weight of his father's authority, and his own reputation for courage; he swore he would kill the first who should leave the tent; told them that they had sufficiently revenged the injury they had received; and if their sister was not dead, it was the visible protection of the prophet that had saved her; and thus he at last persued them to grant his request. The girl was nursed for three months in Ali's family and was married after her recovery to the young man who had caused her misfortune.—[*The Library of Travels.*

Locusts.—Extract from a letter dated Fayal, Azores, Dec. 8:

"A singular phenomenon occurred here about the middle of last month during a strong southerly wind, an innumerable quantity of large, red insects, resembling grashoppers, fell on the island, and on the sea around. On examining them, they were found to correspond exactly with the descriptions of the Egyptian locust. All the other islands were visited in like manner, and a vessel which arrived a few days since, reports having sailed through them during 6 days, such vast quantities have fallen and perished. They must have come from Africa. They are fast disappearing.
Boston Cou.

Col. Wheeler.—The late Treasurer of the State, Col. John H. Wheeler, leaves here this morning for his residence on the beautiful banks of the Catawba. He will carry with him to the shades of private life, the sincere and warm regards of the masses of the people of this county, who know how to appreciate his virtues, and who *know* also, from personal observation, and from constant intercourse with him, that he has been an efficient and faithful public officer. The trained *Coons* of party may howl upon his path, but he regards them no more than the lion does the growls of the terrier. Again we say—in the face of his persecutors, and in profound contempt for their charges against him: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"
Raleigh Standard.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, February, 7, 1845.

The Delegation from New Hanover, again.

Before we saw the Chronicle's remarks of Wednesday last, we were perfectly aware of our inability to do justice to the New Hanover Delegation, in our article of last week. Of course the solemn dictum pronounced in the Chronicle's article settle's the point. It is fortunate, however, that the members of the New Hanover Delegation occupy such a position, that, notwithstanding our poor abilities to defend them, and the overwhelming power with which they are assailed by the Editor of the Chronicle, still they are in little danger of suffering, either from the weakness of their humble defender, or from the awful power with which they are assailed by the Chronicle.

The Chronicle says that our vindication of Mr. Nixon "rests upon the assumption that he is not the representative of those citizens of Wilmington who interested themselves in furthering the Canal scheme, consequently, he was under no obligation to consult *their* interests and wishes."

Here, at the very outstart, is either a wilful misrepresentation or a total misapprehension of what we said. When or where did we ever say that Mr. Nixon was not the representative of ALL the citizens of New Hanover, the people of Wilmington, as well as those of any other portion of the county? According to our reading of the article we wrote, we, in it, said no such thing. "They [meaning the citizens of Wilmington] are nothing in the 'Journal's' estimate of the constituent body; mere cyphers, entitled to no manner of consideration," says the Chronicle. When the Chronicle again sits down to write an editorial, we would thank him to speak of what he knows, and not put sentiments to our credit which we never have either uttered or entertained. The Chronicle, in its first article, took occasion to say that Mr. Nixon should have stated on the floor of the House, that his constituents would "disapprove" of the amendment offered by Mr. Flemming and accepted by him. We asked the Chronicle how he had ascertained that Mr. Nixon's constituents would disapprove of his course in this matter,—whether or not Mr. Nixon was the representative of the people of New Hanover county, or of the inhabitants of any particular precinct. We would now ask the "Chronicle" again, suppose he himself were a representative from this county, would he consider himself in conscience bound to carry out the wishes of the great mass of his constituents? or would he disregard those and obey the dictates of a small portion of them? The duty of the representative, if we understand anything of the structure of our institutions, is, to reflect the will of *his* constituents. We think that the Delegation from New Hanover county was guided by this cardinal principle in the course which it pursued during the last session of the Legislature. We presume the "Chronicle" thinks that the Delegation from this county should never for a moment give a single thought to what are the wishes or desires of any portion of its constituents, who live in any other part of the county beyond the limits of the town of Wilmington, whilst it is performing its legislative duties. We, however, have had the temerity to differ with the "Chronicle" on this point. We are willing to leave the arbitrement of this difference of opinion to the constituent body at large. But the "Chronicle" says "that enterprising citizens of Wilmington &c. &c.," are stigmatised by a "*press*" in this place. We desire to stigmatise no man nor set of men. If the "Chronicle" or any other individual is desirous of taking offence at the word *clique*, they may make the most of it. Amongst the names which the "Chronicle" says took an active part in the Canal matter, we see those of two leading members of that party with which we have the honor of acting. As we have acted in the whole matter entirely in obedience to the dictates of our own private judgment, we did not at first, nor do we now stop to enquire, how many more of our own party differ with us in the course we have pursued.

The "Chronice" has arraigned the Delegation from New Hanover before the bar of public opinion. We are perfectly willing, that the members of that delegation should stand or fall by the verdict which public opinion may render. We—and we feel confident the members of the Delegation too—are willing to abide by such verdict.

In our last article, we were mistaken in saying that Mr. Regan from Robeson was in the act of rising to propose a similar amendment to Mr. Flemming's, when that gentleman proposed his. We should have said Dr. Robinson from Bladen. Mr. Regan, however, as well as almost all the members from that section of the State, which would be most likely to be benefited by the Lumber River Canal, were and are in favor of the clause in question. Into the discussion of the merits or demerits of the clause itself, we do not feel inclined to go at present. We again state that even had *Mr. Nixon* rejected the amendment without it the charter could not have passed the Senate.

The Infant Sisters,

By reference to the advertisement in another column, our readers will see that the celebrated *INFANT SISTERS*, will give an entertainment at the Masonic Hall, on this and to-morrow night. In our exchange papers, we find notices of their performances, of the most flattering character.—Had we space we would copy some of them. We think our readers would spend an evening very pleasantly by paying them a visit.

The price of tickets is only 50 cents.

STEAMER "GOV. DUDLEY,"

FEB. 5th, 1845.

To Capt. Wade,

Dear Sir:—We have just accomplished the passage from Charleston to Wilmington, accompanied with all the perils and dangers concomitant to the wild tempest and troubled sea.

In acknowledging the protective hand of the great, kind, and beneficent Author of all our blessings and especially in this of our present preservation, we deem it not only an act of courtesy, but also one of justice due you, to pray you to receive our most warm and sincere thanks, for the faithful discharge of your duty as commander, and for the varied kindness extended to one and all of us.

In token of our admiration of your skill, ability, and entire qualifications as a navigator, and at the same time as one competent to adorn the *Saloon* and comfort the sick and distressed, we pray you to accept this communication as a slight memorial of

Your obedient servants,

(*Signed.*)

ROBERT C. ANDERSON, Columbia, S. C.
CHARLES B. ELLIMORE, New York.
ALEX. HERON, Jr., Philad lphia.
E. SPENCER WEST, New York.
WM. W. BACON, Middletown, Conn.
GEO. CALVERT, Upperville, Va.
J. TAYLOR NISBET, Macon, Ga.
A. C. WINGFIELD, Madison, Ga.
WM. BOYLAN, Raleigh, N. C.
JAMES PRITCHELL, Va.
AB'M SCHWANG, New York City.
JOSEPH H. COATES, New
L. S. FELLOWS, New York.
NELSON CLEMENTS, New Orleans.
A. S. JEFFRIES, Alabama.
A. S. GRISHAW, Greensborough, Ga.
JAMES OWENS, North Carolina.
R. LAWBER SMITH, Natchez.

The Chronicle will please copy.

Dedication.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, will, by divine permission, be dedicated to Almighty God, on Sunday, 16th inst. A discourse appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Whiteford Smith, presiding Elder of the Wilmington district. The services will be continued throughout the day, and collections taken up to aid the Trustees in meeting the heavy expenses incurred in erecting this commodious place of worship.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1845.

Texas Annexation.

Below we give an analysis of the vote of the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the final passage of the resolution introduced by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, annexing Texas to the U. States, which we published last week. It would be as well for our readers to preserve the table for future reference. The analysis is made up by the Washington Constitution:

	YEAS.		NAYS.			
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Not Voting.	
Maine,	1	0	4	2	0	0
N. Hampshire,	2	0	2	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	1	0	1	8	0	0
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0	0	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3	0	0
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2	0	0
New York,	9	0	14	10	1	0
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	0	0	13	1	0
Delaware,	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maryland,	0	0	0	5	0	1
Virginia,	10	1	0	3	*1	0
No. Carolina,	5	0	0	4	0	0
So. Carolina,	7	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	5	0	0	5	0	0
Tennessee,	6	4	0	0	0	1
Ohio,	9	0	2	10	0	0
Indiana,	8	0	0	2	0	0
Illinois,	6	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	2	0	0	0
	112	8	28	70	3	2

*J. W. Jones, Speaker.

The following are the names of the Representatives who voted for and against the annexation resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Bidlack, Edw. J. Black, J. Black, Jas. A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, A. V. Brown, Milton Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepard Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, Jno. W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Petit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, and Yost—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Gogging, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Moseley, Nes, Patterson, Phœnix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stetson, A. Stewart, Summers, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, John White, Benj. White, Williams, Winthrop, and William Wright—93.

CONGRESS.

Since our last nothing of importance has been transacted at Washington City. The bill for the reduction of postage throughout the United States was under discussion in the Senate. The bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory has passed the House of Representatives. What action the Senate will take upon the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas sent to that body from the House of Representatives we are unable to say. We hope though for the best.

From the Richmond Enquirer we clip the following paragraph:

Cheering from Washington.—Our letters from Washington by the last two mails are very cheering. Our correspondents seem to speak with much confidence of the Texas Resolutions passing the Senate. We fear the course which the Virginia Senators are to pursue. Mr. Archer, it is said, is to make a voluminous Report against the Resolutions, and Mr. Rives is to speak against the constitutionality of this mode of acquiring Texas!! Surely our Whig friends of the House of Delegates will not provide him this hole, from which to escape. But we forbear. Heaven knows, with what pleasure we would see him nobly marching up to discharge his duties to Virginia—or to see our Legislature advancing boldly, directly, neither turning to the right hand nor to the left, to the great object which every patriot in Virginia ought to have in view.

It giv s us pleasure to add, that among the high-minded Whigs in Congress, the cause of annexation is gaining ground. No State will honor them more than Virginia will.

Cure for the "Blues."

The "*Blues*" is a complaint with which we believe, all the human family are at times less or more afflicted. To discover a cure for it, has baffled the ingenuity of most of our acquaintances. However, for some evenings past, a gentleman by the name of *Winchell*, has been performing at the *Masonic Hall*, whose comic delineations of character, come nearer effecting a total cure of this curious malady than any thing we have seen in a long time. We happened to drop in the other evening, whilst he was personating the character of an Irish woman in the streets of New York, and really we thought he should be the death of us. The *brogue*, the blarney, the dress and all were so much in character, that for some time we could hardly convince ourself, but that she was a bona fide "lone widow, jist from the ould country." Mr. Winchell, we understand, has left for Fayetteville. We would advise the good folks of that place, to be somewhat cautious when they attend his performances, lest they may burst their sides. Brother Bayne, when you come to that old Irish woman, look out.

Mexico—Reported Capture of the Tyrant, Santa Anna.

From the New Orleans Tropic of the 20th ult., we learn that Santa Anna has certainly been captured—or at least it is so printed. We cannot however put faith in all we hear from that ill-fated country, so contradictory have been the news from Mexico of late. If the report be true it will, we have no doubt, be confirmed by later arrivals before we go to press. The Tropic says:

By the schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Davidson, from Tampico, we are placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., and private advices as late as the 9th.

Santa Anna has met another San Jacinto defeat, and is now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he has long tyrannized. The "Napoleon of the South" has at last found a fate as unenviable as was that of him whose name he so arrogantly assumed, at Waterloo. His star has shot madly from its zenith, and he whose lightest word was law, a brief period since, has fallen so low that there are "none so poor to do him reverence."

The following letter from a correspondent at Tampico, furnishes us with the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna:—

TAMPICO, Jan. 14th, 1845.

Dear Sir: Dates from Mexico to the 9th inst. arrived here last night, by express. A desperate battle had been fought on the plains of Appan, between Santa Anna, on the one side, and Rravo and Paredes, on the other, which ended in the total route of the former who was captured in trying to make his escape! Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and Gen. Paredes had been despatched by Bravo, in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna. Bravo himself, was on the march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner?

This is all I have time to write.

Yours, P.

Later from Mexico

We learn from Capt. Peterson, of the brig *Najade*, arrived from Vera Cruz, sailed 6th ult., that SANTA ANNA had attacked, at the head of 4,000 men, 1500 of which were cavalry, the town of Puebla, but was driven back by the revolutionists. SANTA ANNA, it is said, would endeavor to make his escape either by the way of Vera Cruz or Tuspan. The day previous to the sailing of the *Najade*, about 350 volunteers had arrived from Alvorado in the steamer *Neptune*, and 1500 more were momently expected from Campeachy in the steamer *Montezuma*, which, with those already in the city, would present a formidable front against any force the dictator might march against that city. The revolutionists were in hot pursuit of Santa Anna, and certain death awaited him should he fall into their hands. A National Guard, similar to the French National Guards, had been established by the revolutionists throughout all Mexico, and all foreign citizens were called upon to defend themselves, notwithstanding, the revolution was spreading with rapidity throughout the Republic. Santa Anna continued to have around him a number of influential friends.—*C. Cour.*

Population.—America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people, without being so densely populated as Europe now is. The present population of Europe, is about 238 millions; of America, 55 millions; of the whole earth, 1,100 millions.

The President of Texas and Gen. Green.

PROCLAMATION

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

Whereas, on the 5th day of October, 1844, Duff Green, Esq., having before that time been duly appointed "Consul of the United States, for Galveston," was, by an Exequatur of that date, issued by his Excellency, Sam. Houston, then President of the Republic of Texas, recognised as such Consul, and, therefore by, authorized to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls or the most favored nations, in the Republic of Texas, in which office the said Duff Green is still acting.

And whereas, owing to circumstances known to the Executive, the interests, honor and safety of the Republic require that the authority so extended as aforesaid, to the said Duff Green, be revoked.

Therefore, be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power by law in me vested, do hereby solemnly revoke the exequatur aforesaid, and the same is accordingly revoked, with all the powers, immunities, privileges and rights therein, or thereby conceded, granted, or extended to said Duff Green, as Consul, aforesaid.

Done at Washington, the 31st day of December, 1844.

WASHINGTON, (Texas.) Jan. 2, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—The President of Texas, on account, as he alleges, of private and confidential conversation between him and myself has issued his proclamation revoking the Exequatur, recognizing me as Consul at Galveston. He is endeavoring to make it a matter between this Government and that of the United States. This would be to play into the hands of the British Minister and favor the purposes which the President and some of those about him are supposed to be anxious to accomplish. The whole matter is private and personal between the President and myself, and I am resolved that it shall remain so. At present the Proclamation has been suspended, and an effort is being made by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation. It seems to me that President Jones has intentionally sought a quarrel without a cause, if so no reconciliation can take place, because having taken his course under the advice of evil counsellors, the same influence will prevail. In that case I must expect to encounter the combined influence of the British Minister and the President of Texas acting in concert for the purpose of defeating the wishes of a majority of the people of Texas and of the United States. I am aware of the fearful odds against me, but I am not dismayed. All that I now ask is that public opinion be suspended, until I can place the facts fully before the country, when it will be found that the President of Texas has not the slightest possible cause for the manner in which he has treated me.

I write this note for the purpose of saying in advance, that while I intend to vindicate my own character, I intend to do it in my own way at the proper time—that I will not if I can prevent, permit the personal injustice done to me, to become the cause of a controversy between the two governments, or any way to retard or affect the question of annexation, and to ask the favor of you to publish this, if in your opinion it becomes necessary to correct any erroneous impressions which may get abroad,

Very respectfully, yours,

DUFF GREEN.

Editor Teleuraph, Houston.

To the Editor of the Register:

Sir, the Presiddnt's proclamation revoking my *exequatur*, as Consul at Galveston, has given rise to many rumors, and as he has said that it was because the interest, honor and safety of the Republic required it, these rumors are to my prejudice. A regard for my character demands an unqualified contradiction of the rumors in question. It is said that I endeavored, by improper means, to obtain the Executive sanction to the measures about which I consulted him. So far from this being true, I was acting, as I believed, in concert with him, in promoting measures, which, as I supposed, had his cordial approbation.

The purpose of my last conversation was to consult him on the details, there being as I believed, a perfect concurrence on the measures themselves. It will be seen, therefore, that I could have had no possible inducement to intimidate or to use any improper means to influence his official action.

What those measures are it is not now necessary to explain further than to say that their chief object was to arrest the progress of British influence on our western and north western frontier, and especially to prevent their getting possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande for the purpose of establishing there a colony of free negroes and runaway negroes; experience having demonstrated that their black colony in Canada, like their abolition in Jamaica, is a failure. I have many very important facts bearing upon this subject, which it is my purpose, in due time, to give to the public.

I learn, also, that rumor says that one of my objects was to bring into Texas a large body of Indians; so far from this, one of the measures which I proposed was to remove beyond our limits, the Indians that are now in Texas.

I repeat that I supposed that the President fully concurred in my views, and that I am bound in charity to believe that he acted under a misapprehension and will yet do me the justice to say so.

As you have published the proclamation, I ask the favor of you to insert this likewise, and I trust that all who publish the proclamation will publish this note.

DUFF GREEN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Herald is pointing out the shoals on which Mr. Polk's Administration may split, unless he acts with consummate prudence and vigor. We have no great fault to find with the Chart which it has drawn of the shoals and rocks and breakers, that it throws in the way of his navigation—because the Herald has been kind enough in the outset to remove the greatest difficulties, which were expected to impede his voyage. It admits, for instance, that Mr. Polk may have high qualifications for the office. It admits, that what "the various organs of the Democracy, from the Richmond Enquirer down, have asserted, may be all true," viz: "that Mr. Polk is a man of high character—that Mr. Polk is a man of great prudence—that Mr. Polk is a man of wonderful moderation—that Mr. Polk is a man of remarkable sagacity—and that Mr. Polk is, of course, possessed of the qualities, moral and political, necessary to carry him through the difficulties of his approaching administration." It admits all these qualifications, but yet it does "not see, even if they were increased triple, how they can prevent the existence of the trouble and torment which are developing themselves in every quarter amongst the Democratic journals, and the various cliques throughout the country, in reference to certain points." It is even pleased to go further in its concessions, viz:

That "Mr. Polk and his administration may probably have *little difficulty* in carrying out, as far as they can, *those measures* which were made the issues in the last election, and which carried them into office"—that "the President elect has a very direct path before him in regard to Texas—the Tariff—Oregon a National Bank—distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—or any of the other great public measures" &c.—That "he has merely to express his naked and isolated opinion on these measures, leaving to his party in Congress all the necessary action—and after legislation has been completed, he has merely to sign or veto the bills. His path is clear enough in that respect, and without any difficulty—without rocks—without quicksands." The Herald has the liberality to admit, also, that "he may have little difficulty *in the selection* of his Cabinet advisers"—that "whenever he has made up his mind, and named the men, it is very probable that even his own party, and the whole country will quietly accept what he gives them in the way of choice of cabinet offices, and we do not suppose he may make a very bad selection amongst the many sensible, rational, eloquent, and talented men in the ranks of his party."

Very well; having made these very liberal concessions, we should have supposed, that Mr. Polk would have been in pretty smooth water. The Herald has been kind enough to surround him with a *strong and popular Cabinet. That* is certainly the first great step to the success of his administration. Well, it has also been kind enough to see him through the *great measures* which he was elected to carry out. Well, after this, one is at some loss to conjecture what difficulties can be equal to these—or what insurmountable obstacle he may have to encounter. But here it is—Mr. Tyler has put a great many men in office. Put them out and they will be disappointed; keep them in, and Mr. Polk will dissatisfy the other portions of the Democratic party connected with the fortunes of Mr. Van Buren, who are coming forward by various developements here and elsewhere, showing that they are determined to oust all those Tyler office holders after the 4th of March, in order to fill up the vacancies from their own ranks? This (says the Herald) will be the rock on which the new administration may split, or damage itself considerably. We have seen various demonstrations coming from Tammany Hall, indicated by the course of the *Morning News* here, and the *Globe* at Washington, and the *Richmond Enquirer*, and various other journals in the old Van Buren interest, distinctly shadowing forth, that, on the accession of the new President, there will be one of the most violent contests between the different sections of the Democracy, for the spoils, that ever has taken place in the ranks of the Demociatic party."

Now, we beg leave to remark, that the Herald has already so much strengthened the position of Mr. Polk, that he will be strong enough to look down this difficulty and this opposition. It has given him a good Cabinet, who will advise him upon the best mode of administering the patronage of the Government. It has permitted him to carry out the great measures, which constitute the great gist of the matter, in such a manner at least, as to win him the confidence and support of the People.—With these two aids, can he not bear up against the complaints and attacks which he may incur from the several removals and appointments, that he may feel himself bound to make? He will make no removal, without consulting his "political family." (We only use his own expressive expression.) He will bring also to the office the "prudence," the "moderation," the "sagacity," which the Herald allows him—aided also by the "sensible and talented" men by whom he is surrounded. It may give him some pain to remove some of the incumbents now in office, whatever time they may have remained, or by whatever hand they were appointed. It may produce some complaints and murmurs among their friends, but he will approach this unpleasant and delicate office with calmness, moderation and sagacity. If he retain the honest and well-qualified in the public service, those who have never prostituted their office, and who have shown no unseemly temper in the support of their opinions, and if he removes the unworthy, the impassioned, the bigoted slaves of party, what insurmountable difficulty will he have to encounter? He may be called upon to make many removals, and to make many appointments, for good cause, but he will exercise his duties under the best advice, and with the best temper, and he will have firmness enough to meet the responsibility. We have no idea that it will be an administration marked by a ruthless proscription; but that there will be changes, and they conducted under the best auspices, in a wise spirit, and under the excellent advice of a prudent Cabinet.

We had supposed, indeed, when we took up the article in the Herald, that it might have struck upon another difficulty—that in speaking of cliques, it might have referred to political cliques, cliques of aspiring candidates for the succession. But upon this subject we were also prepared to say, that Mr. Polk will have no connection with them. He will appoint his Cabinet, without any regard to the succession. He will conduct his administration, and make appointments afterwards, without seeking to advance or arrest the aspirations of any individual. He may offend some by not doing it. He may excite the jealousy of A., because he may please to suspect him of promoting the interests of B. But Mr. Polk has "sagacity" enough to give as little occasion to this suspicion as possible. Even if he should be so unfortunate as to incur it, he will have "firmness" enough to disregard it, and to do his duty in spite of it. He well knows, too, that the people will have the sagacity and the spirit to support him against all selfish and unfounded assaults. They will stand up for themselves—for their own rights, as the true sovereigns, as the only power in the Republic, to whom it belongs to give and take away the Presidency. They will attempt to frown down all polical cliques, all precocious aspirations, all selfish passions, all too eager and too aspiring canditates. As for the press, which has the sagacity to appreciate its duties, and the firmness to discharge them, it will bind itself to no car, shape its course by no man's interests, listen to no man's aspirations, nor think of nor discuss the subject of the succession, for two years or more to come. *Procul, procul iste profani!* But the same press will know how to defend J. K. Polk from every assault, if he but does his duty, redeems his pledges, maintains his pure Republican principles, and consults the great interests of his country.

Foreign.

In addition to our notice last week, of the arrival of the Cambria, at Boston, we make the following extract on the reception of the President's Message in England:

The principal topic of interest which has lately transpired in England, is the message of the president of the U. States, received by the Caledonia. The document has been much discussed by the press, and in mercantile circles, and in its financial points, is considered highly satisfactory.

The attacks of the London press upon the political portions of the message, extend to the whole of the correspondence laid before Congress, in connection with the annexation question. "Hitherto, (says the European,) we have made selections from the leading London journals, on the subject of the message, but this year the task is superfluous.—There is no diversity of opinion—all start from the same note. Mr. Tyler is condemned, Mr. Calhoun is condemned, Mr. Shannon is condemned, and the Mexican minister alone is eulogized for his spirit and independence. Few documents have provoked greater anger than Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King, at Paris. It is to be regretted, for the sake of both countries, that this document has seen the light. Its publication cannot do good, and must inevitably do harm. In England, the government manage these things better; they will never consent to publish what will compromise other parties. English statesmen have been frequently annoyed at the publication of documents in the United States which has subjected them to unpleasant interrogatories in the house of commons. Mr. Calhoun's letter will not irritate the minister, but the whole British people. It impugns their honesty and sincerity in a cause—the abolition of slavery—upon which, if upon any subject, the public mind is not merely unanimous, but fixed and unalterably made up. The annexation of Texas was a question but little cared for in this country until the 'fuss' made about it in these official documents has exclusively directed attention to it. Until the meeting of parliament next month, the discussion in the papers will relate almost entirely to Texas and Calhoun."

We agree with the Boston Statesman, that Mr. Calhoun must feel very much concerned to think that Queen Victoria doesn't approve of his despatches, and the people of the United States tremendously alarmed at England's irritation, at the exposure of her hypocrisy.

Ireland has been remarkably quiet during the last month. Mr. O'Connell has successively relinquished the projects which he announced when released from prison, viz: the preservative society, the impeachment, and the mission to England, and has gone to Derrynane, after exhorting the people to renewed collections of rent. For some time he led a large section of Roman Catholic clergy in their hostility to the Charitable bequests bill, but the government have notwithstanding succeeded in appointing the commissioners—including two archbishops, and one of the bishops of the Roman Catholic church, who have accepted the office, in spite of a resolution of their brethren, assembled at Meath, under the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, "that any Roman Catholic, lay or clerical, taking a place on the commission to carry into effect this odious act deserves the heavy censure of the church, and the indignant scorn of the people of Ireland. It is a remarkable feature in the official announcement of these appointments that the Roman Catholic prelates are mentioned, with their titles and precedence—the first time that this has occurred, since the passing of the penal laws, in any official document emanating from the queen in council.

Speech of the King of the French on the opening of the Chambers.

"*Messieurs the Peers and Deputies:*—At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to their valor. Peace promptly followed victory, and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honor to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and moderation.

My government was engaged with that of the queen of Great Britain in discussions which might have given reason to fear that the relations of the two states might have been afflicted; a mutual spirit of good will and equity has maintained between France and England this happy accord, which guarantees the peace of the world.

During the visit which I paid the queen of Great Britain to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory for France and myself. I have gathered in the sentiments that have been expressed to me additional guaranties for the long duration of that generous peace which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional liberties.

My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly and amicable.

You are, messieurs, yourselves witness of the prosperous state of France. You are manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labors. The rise of public credit and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditures attest the happy influence of this situation upon the gener-

al affairs of the state for the well-being of all.

Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberations.

In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the nunmber of my children, and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Aumale, with a princess, who already was related to us by so many ties, has been for me and mine a lively satisfaction.

Messieurs, Provicence has imposed upon me many labors and painful trials. I have accepted the burden, I have devoted myself, I have devoted my family, to the service of my country. To lay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fourteen years been the object of our constant efforts. I feel confident that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the reward of our mutual devotedness, and be, too, the honor of my reign."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

All aback.

The anti-Texas Whigs have been terribly dumbfounded by the majority of 22 in the House of Representatives. They had indulged the flattering hope, that the Whigs and the doe-face Democrats would constitute a decided majority in the House, and give the *coup de grace* to the measure. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot denied, on Thursday last, that the Texas men could come up to their count, viz:—"105 out and out for the measure, and then upon some 13 who will be somewhere in the skirmish."—But, instead of 118, the resolutions passed with 120. The Richmond Whig is quite chap-f llen upon the matter—seeing how its confident calculations of defeat have been blown to the winds by the votes of the House, precisely as its certainty of Mr. Clay's election was blown skyhigh by the voice of the people.

But of all the presses which are thrown most aback, is the National Intelligencer.—In its yesterday's No., it give us its usual chapter on the transactions of the preceding week—this last gloomy chapter being on "The eighth week of the session." It dwells on the vote of Saturday in the most melancholy style—objects to the acquisition of Texas except by the forms of a Treaty—urges a new constitutional objection. "that CONGRESS CANNOT MAKE A CONTRACT WITH A FOREIGN NATION—that THE LEGISLATIVE POWER NEVER CAN DO THAT WHICH CAN BE DONE BY TREATY—and that WHATEVER REQUIRES THE CONSENT OF ANOTHER NATION, BELONGS TO THE TREATY POWER, AND CAN ONLY BE REGULATED BY IT."—It then appeals to the Senate for protection against this gross outrage—tells "that august body, which has so often thrown its shield over the Constitution of the country, that to them is now presented the issue, whether they will give their consent to do that by legislation, which can only be done by Treaty, and which they themselves have declared to be unwise and inadmissible in that more solemn form! Whether they will permit their constitutional rights to be stricken down, the public peace and the public faith to be compromised, and the Union itself—this happy Union of the Old Thirteen, and their legitimate offspring—ultimately and surely, though it may be distantly, rent asunder, and those who are now brothers and members of the same glorious family, to become aliens and strangers by this ill-starred vote of the Representatives of the People"—and winds up its melancholy diatribe by canting about war, and descanting on the ruin of the Union, "cemented by the blood of the Revolution"—and finally throws down its disconsolate pen with the piteous ejaculation, "We have not *the heart at present* to go any further into the particulars of last week's doings." "Death's doings" they may be to the late sanguine hopes of the National Intelligencer!

It is strange, but yet most amusing, that like the poor Irishman's back, you can never whip these men to their own satisfaction.—*Now* they cry out for a Treaty. It can only be done by Treaty. Like the currier, leather is now the only thing that is good for fortification—the Intelligencer, well knowing, of course, that it has been tried, and cannot be acquired by Treaty—and that, according to his advice, of course, Texas would be forever lost to us. But it is most amusing to see, that in 1803, when Mr. Jefferson obtained Louisiana, the Federalists, and Mr. Ross at their head, maintained that the territory could be acquired by Legislative action alone—and not by treaty. Now, the wind blows the other way. Thus, the Federalists are consistent only in their inconsistency, by recommending that mode precisely which would not fail to defeat the great object in view. Surely the Intelligencer cannot have forgotten, that the Federal party tried to exclude Louisiana by all the means in their power. They denied the power to admit her, and even threatened force to prevent it. They too, talked just as glibly of dissolution then, and war, and blood, as the more modern disciples of the Federal School can do at the present time about Texas.

The N. Intelligencer, however, is so much occupied by its own notions about treaties, compacts, and "the joint action of the Senate with the Executive power," to the exclusion of the power of the House of Representatives, that it entirely strikes out of the Constitution the clause which says that "*New States* may be admitted by the Congress into this Union"—(not by the "joint action of the Senate with the Executive power," mark ye! but by "the Congress.") Does the Intelligencer deny, that it does not require an understanding, a contract, call it what you will, between the United States and the new State, before it is admitted! Why, that proposition would be absurd. Does it contend, that none but "new States" can be admitted, which are carved out of the then existing territory of the U. States! Then, we ask the Intelligencer what becomes of that remarkable opinion of Mr. Madison (in the 14th No. of "The Federalist!") "A second objection to be made is, (on the objection drawn *from the extent of country.*) that the immediate object of the Federal Constitution is to secure the Union of the thirteen primitive States, which we know to be practicable, and to *add to them* such States *as may arise in their own bosoms*, OR IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, *which we cannot doubt to be equally practicable.*" And what becomes, too, of the precedents of the new States of Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, West of the Mississippi, which have been carved out of newly acquired territory, not then in "our own bosoms," but lying in our "neighborhood?"

Pshaw! the argument cannot hold water.—The whole article of the Intelligencer is a last and desperate effort to prevail upon the Senate to trample the interests of the whole Union under their feet, and lay the interests, the rights and the feelings of the South at the feet of the abolition spirit. If the Senate should be now so infatuated as to despise the will of the people, and disregard the majority of 22 of their Representatives, God save the Whig party, say we!

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Illinois Canal Loan Negotiated.

We take great pleasure in announcing the success of Col. Oakley and David Leavitt, Esq., in procuring the subscription to the Illinois Canal Loan to be filled up. This, in our opinion, secures not only the completion of the Canal, but the redemption of the State from an overwhelming debt and its restoration to credit and prosperity. There cannot exist a doubt that the Legislature will appropriate some portion of the resources of the State, to be applied in July 1846 towards the liquidation in part of the interest then accrued on her debt, and thus render absolute, the subscriptions made by the terms of the contract of loan conditional on such Legislative action.—A letter from Springfield, Ill., dated Jan. 6, says that a Revenue bill is agreed upon, which proposes "to add a tax of one mill, and take another mill from the County tax and add it to the State." It is thought this bill will pass. It will give the State about $150,000 per annum towards the payment of interest on the Public Debt,—a sum which, we venture to predict, will for the present fully satisfy both the foreign and domestic creditors.

We regard it as extremely unfortunate for Indiana that her Legislature should have adjourned, without adopting any course calculated to relieve the State from the degredation and dishonor of withholding from individuals their just dues. We are assured on undoubted authority, that if that body should evince a disposition to do right, by an earnest effort, even should it result in paying but a small portion of the interest accruing on the public debt, the creditors of the State would gladly co-operate to restore her prosperity, by advancing funds sufficient to complete her public works.

The Illinois Commissioners and Mr. Leavitt must derive satisfaction, as they deserve great praise, on account of the complete success achieved by their indefatigable labors.—They have terminated the era of degradation, and laid the foundation of a new era, of honor and of rapid growth and prosperous development, not for Illinois only, but for all the defaulting States, to which the example of Illinois must extend irresistible encouragement, and they deserve the gratitude of their country.

We copy the following excellent article on "office seeking" from the New Hamshire Patriot. It should be republished in every democratic paper in the Union:

"OFFICE SEEKING.

"No one thing, always saving and excepting the momorial doings of the extra session of 1841, did more to open the eyes of the people to the true character and foundation of the administration of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too," than the rush of ravenous, clamorous and unworthy office-seekers to Washington, in the months of January and February and in the first days of March, 1841. They gathered in swarms from all sections of the land. Each one claimed some office as a reward for party service. Each one demanded the fulfillment of a promise, made to him by some leading federal politician, in behalf of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.' Never was the government so disgraced at Washington as then. The herd of hungry beggars crammed the hotels and filled the private boarding-houses, and then, so numerous were they, some had to take refuge in out-houses for places of rest during the night. Such a set of indescribably mean wretches never before infested even Washington; but they found in the leading and influential spirits of the 'Tidpecanoe and Tyler too' party fitting and worthy patrons. Office was not bestowed with a view to secure honest, competent and faithful incumbents, but with a view to appease the most clamor. The great object seemed to be to get rid of the irruption of the wolfish, snarling pack, that was boisterously and threatningly demanding office, patronage and pap.

"For the honor of the democratic party, for the credit of the country and for the well-being of our government and our democratic institutions, let no such discreditable, no such debasing no such infamous exhibition mark the coming in of Mr. Polk's administration."

An Eloquent Passage on Shakspeare.

BY LORD JEFFREY.

Hazlitt has acquitted himself excellently; partly in the development of the principal characters with which Shakspeare has peopled the fancies of all English readers—but principally, we think, in the delicate sensibility with which he has traced, and the natural eloquence with which he has pointed out that fond familiarity with beautiful forms and images—that eternal recurrence to what is sweet or majestic in the simple aspects of nature—that indestructible love of flowers and odors, and dews and waters, and soft airs and sounds, and bright skies, and woodland solitudes, and moonlight bowers, which are the material elements of poetry—and that fine sense of their undefinable relation to mental emotion, which is its essence and vivifying soul—and which, in the midst of Shakspeare's most busy and atrocious scenes, falls like gleams of sunshine on rocks and ruins—contrasting with all that is rugged and repulsive, and reminding us of the existence of purer and brighter elements?—which he alone has poured out from the richness of his own mind, without effort or restraint, and contrived to intermingle with the play of all the passions, and the vulgar course of this world's affairs, without deserting for an instant the proper business of the scene, or appearing to pause or digress, from love of ornament or need of repose! He alone, who, when the object requires it, is always keen, and worldly, and practical—and who yet, without changing his hand, or stopping his course, scatters around him as he goes, all sounds and shapes of sweetness—and conjures up landscapes of immortal fragrance and freshness, and peoples them with spirits of glorious aspect and attractive grace—and is a thousand times more full of fancy, and imagery, and splendor, than those who, in pursuit of such enchantments, have shrunk back from the delineation of character or passion, and declined the discussion of human duties and cares. More full of wisdom and ridicule, and sagacity, than all the moralists and satirists that ever existed—he is more wild, airy, and inventive, and more pathetic and fantastic, than all the poets of all regions and ages of the world: and has all those elements so happily mixed up in him, and bears his high faculties so temperately, that the most severe reader cannot complain of him for want of strength or of reason—nor the most sensitive for defect of ornament or ing nuity. Every thing in him is in unmeasured abundance, and unequalled perfection—but everything so balanced and kept in subordination, as not to jostle or disturb or take the place of another.—The most exquisite poetical conceptions, images, and descriptions, are given with such brevity and introduced with such skill, as merely to adorn, without loading the sense they accompany. Although his sails are purple and perfumed, and his prow of beaten gold, they waft him on his voyage, not less, but more rapidly and directly than if they had been composed of baser materials. All his excellencies, like those of Nature herself, are thrown out together; and, instead of interfering with, support and recommend each other. As flowers are not tied up in garlands, nor his fruit cruched into baskets—but spring living from the soil, in all the dew and freshness of youth; while the graceful foilage in which they lurk, ond the ample branches, the rough and vigorous steam, and the wide-spreading roots on which they depend, are present along with them, and share, in their places, the equal care of their creator."

From the Columbus Democrat.

Hon. Jesse Speight.

This distinguished gentleman arrived in this city on Monday evening last. It is gratifying to reflect th t the term of the Hon. John Henderson, who, so long has outraged the rights of the people of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States, by voting in opposition to their known will, is shortly to expire. He quits the Senate on the 4th of March next, when Gen. *Speight* will take his seat. The south, will by the change receive a valuable accession to the ranks of those who have stood by her principles and policy. The free trade anti-bank party will gain the services of another true friend in the new Senator from Mississippi.

During the late political struggle, General Speight took an active part, travelling hundreds of miles to meet and address his fellow-citizens.

He will go into the Sen te fully advised of the local wants of the people of his State, his political creed is known to be in strict accordance with theirs. The claims of his constituency in every particular will not be neglected. We understand he will set out for Washington sometime in the month of January ensuing.

We extract the following high and deserved compliment to our distinguished sen tor, from the Young Hickory, a democrat paper, published in Washington city. Mississippi may well be proud of her representative in the noblest body on earth. Possessing the highest order of intellect, untiring energy n the discharge of his public duties, bold and determined in the advocacy of democratic principles, Mr. Walker bids fair, and that at no distant day, to stand among the foremost of American Statesmen.

He will soon have a worthy and able democratic colleage in the person of our countryman, Gen. Jesse Speight, who was elected senator the last session of our legislature, to succeed Mr. Henderson. (whig.) Gen. S.'s long experience in public life, his intimate acquaintance with parlian entary rules and proceeding, united with dignified bearing as a gentleman and his high order of intellect, eminently qualify him for the distinguished station to which he has been elevated by our Legislature.

Earthquake.—We learn (says the N. Y. Cour. & Enq., of Wednesday,) from Captain Baker, of the brig *Industry*, arrived here yesterday from Point Petre, (Gaudaloups,) that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th ult., a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place. The horses on board his vessel were knocked down on their knees. No damage was done at Point Petre.

Another Duel on the Tapis.—The Baltimore *Clipper* of Wednesday last, says:—"We learn from a letter in the Philadelphia *Gazette*, that another duel is expected to take place between Mr. CLINGMAN and a member of the Empire Club of New York city, in consequence of the remarks made by the former gentleman in his celebrated speech on the Texas question.—Mr. CLINGMAN left Washington on Saturday afternoon, in the cars for Baltimore, where, it was understood, his antagonist was waiting for him

Annexation in Louisiana.—The following resolution was passed by both Houses of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 13th intant:

"*Resolved, &c.*, That it is their deliberate opinion that a majority of the people of Louisiana are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States by any lawful and constitutional means: *Provided*, It be stipulated in the act of annexation that Texas shall enjoy all the rights and privileges now secured to that portion of territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, and lying south of 36 degrees 20 minutes north latitude."

English Farming—Large Crops of Wheat—working of Cows—economy of manure, and improvement of the soil.

Professor *Colman*, in his European tour mentions an instance where a man had supported himself, wife and son, from two acres of land, for which he paid a rent of $45.60; and in the course of seven years, saved enough from the produce of his two acres to purchase two acres $144 and $192 per acre. In another case, six acres under spade cultivation, is stated to have given an average of 52 bushels of wheat per acre. Another witness brought before the Parliamentary committee, testified that on the estate of Lord Howard, Barbot Hall, Yorkshire, twenty-eight bushels of wheat had been obtained from a quarter of an acre; being at the rate of 112 bushels per acre. Mr. Colman thinks, however, that the ecuracy of this statement may be considered doubtful.

An instance is mentioned where a man in Sussex, John Piper, who occupied four acres, and kept two cows, worked one of the cows in a cart, by which he makes an annual saving of $54. Notwithstanding the cow is worked, "she makes *eight pounds* of butter per week, besides furnishing some milk for the family."

Great pains are taken in all cases to save the manure. Nothing is wasted. The animals are stalled, and only turned into a yard a few hours a day for exercise. Brick or stone tanks, well cemented, are sunk near the cow stables and sigsties, for the reception of all the liquid manure. "The contents of these tanks, on becoming full, are pumped into a small cart with a sprinkling box attacked to it, like that used for watering streets in cities, and distributed over the crops, always with the greatest advantage, and with effects immediately perceptible." All what Mr. Colman saw, convinced him that there is no necessity of impoverishing the soil, but that under the right management, it will keep itself in condition, and be ever improving.

American Farmer.

Old Pickle for Pork.—Some persons place a high value on old pickle for preserving pork, even as high as a dollar a gallon, as they find that it possesses superiorities for keeping the meat sweet and good. It being already charged with the juices of meat, it will not so readily extract them from a fresh lot with which it comes in contact. They who value this article so highly, saving it for six or seven years, will put down pork in the hottest weather in summer, with very little of salt, and it keeps perfectly pure. The pickle should not be scalded, but strained to take out the sediment or other matter.

Tobacco Culture in Georgia.—We have been informed that several of the planters of one or two of our southwestern counties are turning their attention to the culture of tobacco. In Lowndes and Thomas counties, a large portion of the force of the farmers there, will, this year, be devoted to the culture of this weed, and with every expectation, based upon previous experiments, of realising a much larger profit than in planting cotton, even at 8 cents per pound. We are glad of this. Our farmers have too long looked upon cotton as the only profitable staple they could produce.—Such they begin now to find is not the fact.—Tobacco will command money as readily as cotton. Our soil and elimate in most parts of the State, are adapted to the growth of the various species of the weed—and nothing is wanted but to convince the farmer of this, and we should soon have less cotton, more tobacco, and more money.—*Milledgeville Journal.*

Singular.—Well may it be named as a curious fact that there is no English pronouncing dictionary compiled by an Englishman. Stephen Jones was a Welchman, Sheridan was an Irishman, and Walker was a Scotchman. The other dictionaries are confirmed more particularly to the origin and meaning of words. It is especially gratifying to see that the great dictionary of our great countryman, Noah Webster, is becoming a standard in England.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

A "Bad Fix" in a Bear Fight.

We have a friend residing in the State of Louisiana, who is famously fond of bear hunting. This *penchant* has led him into many imminent perils, in some of which, had it not been for his brave heart, strong arm, and eagle eye, he must long since have fallen a victim.

One of his adventures, in an extensive *cane-break* it is our purpose here to relate; not so much because it was one of danger and hardihood, as because it exhibited the spirit, coolness, and prompt action, so essential to the hunter of those "varmints." These *cane-breaks* are matted together by an undergrowth of vine and briar, and are intersected by running swamp streams, so as to render them almost impenetrable.

Our friend G—, on a hunt, once near the close of day, had penetrated some distance into a cane break bordering on the Washita' when his dogs—two very valuable ones—"*bayed*" a magnificent bear! Magnificent we presume, because he was monstrous strong and full of fiight.

G—, guided by the baying of the dogs, hastened towards the scene of conflict, so far as it was practicable to *hasten*, where you are obliged frequently to crawl on your hands and knees, and, sometimes, to cut your way with your hunting knife. After considerable difficulty, however, he obtained a sight of the ferocious animal; the two noble dogs, true to their training, were keeping him in check, though they had been handled very roughly. G—fired as soon as he had obtained his distance and aim, and although the ball took effect, it was not in a vital part. The enraged animal now sprang upon one of the dogs, and gave the brave creature a mortal wound. G—, exasperated at the sight, for he prized his faithful followers almost as dearly as himself, threw down his gun, drew his knife, and *crept* into the terrible fight, for, reader, you can't *rush* into a fight in a cane-break! Cautiously he approached the foe, until he was near enough, when, upon his knees, and with his arm stretched *across* the animal he suddenly gave him three deep wounds upon the *off* or *farther* side, he knew well that this was his only chance, for the instinct of the animal prompts it always to turn and snap at *the quarter from which it is hurt.*

"The critter's got more lives than nat'rally belongs to a *bar* any how," ejaculated G—, as he saw the monster still strong and vigorous, and rending with his tusks, again and again, the body of the dog, which he held firmly in his embrace. G—gave his unyielding enemy another fearful wound upon the *further* side, as before, when his knife, by a sudden movement of the bear, slipped from his grasp and the brute was upon him! G—extended his left arm for the *clutch*, but in a moment the bear's tusks were crunching his hand, and, at the same instant, he felt himself in a close *hug!* This was rather a "bad fix." G—turned and looked upon his remaining dog, which had previously been of great assistance in attracting the beast's attention: he said but a word to him—the affectionate creature gave one bound, and had the bear again fast by the throat. This new attack gave G—his freedom; in an instant he had recovered his weapon, and in another its keen point was buried deep in the brute's heart!

"Perhaps," says G' "You never *did* see a *bar* roll over like that one!"

Our sporting friend has never recovered the free use of his *left* hand, but he is still a *right-handed* man in a hunt. As he modestly expressed himself, 'I aint what I used to was in a bear fight, but when I'am pashed, I'm *some* yet, I reckon."

CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 1.

Cotton.—Received during the last week of Uplands—by Rail Road 4510 bales, by water 3822 bales, and by wagons, 140 bales, total 8472 bales Exported in same time to foreign ports 3358 bales, coastwise 6523 bales. Total exports of the week 9881 bales; leaving on hand a shipping stock of 26132 bales, exclusive of 15772 bales on shipboard not cleared.

We now quote Liverpool Classification—

Inferior and ordinary,	4¼ a 5
Middling a middling fair,	5¼ a 5½
Fair a fully fair,	5¾ a 6¼

Rice.—The market, with the improvement of about ¼, which we quoted in our last circular, has continued very firm, and with a further upward tendency of prices. The sales of the week have reached about 3000 tierces, at the following particulars; 3 3 tierces at $3; 530 at 2 15-16; 618 at 2¾; 103 at 2 13-16; 1006 at 2¾, 367 at 2 11-16; 120 at 2⅞; 123 at 2 9-16; 58 at 2½. Received since our last 2824 bales.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 90500 bushels. The sales about 80,000 bushels, of which 19700 at 66 a 77—the balance at from 78 a 81 cents.

Coffee.—2800 bags Rio have been received during the week direct, but have not as yet been thrown in the market. A sale of 250 bags fair quality was made from stores at 6½ cents.

Molasses.—New Orleans, the only kind in the market, has somewhat improved in prices, and the feeling manifested towards it is of a better kind than some time ago. Sales of several lots have been effected at 22 cents, and we understand that 23 cents is now asked.

Bacon.—Although our stock of Shoulders and Sides is but moderate, the article is dull and in little request, at our reduced quotations. Hams in particular are of very difficult sale.

Extracts Mercury Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 1.

There has been very little doing during the week, and but little alteration in the markets.—The news by the Cambria being considered rather favorable, Cotton has been firm, and sales made as high as 8 cents for best—other sales at 4½ to 4¾. Flour very dull, at $3 25 to $3 50. No other changes of importance to notice.

North Carolinian.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. H. Durant, Mr. William Marsh, merchant, to Miss Rebecca Jane Young, daughter of Mr. Rob't Young.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 22d ult, by the Rev. Mr. Watt, Henry B. Williams, Esq., merchant of Charlotte, to Miss Susan E. Boyd, step daughter of Andrew Grier, Esq.

In Orange county, on the 23d inst., by Samuel N. Tate, Esq., Mr Robert J. Mebane, of Wadesborough, to Miss Susan A. Gaskill.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Peter Smith, aged 25 years, a native of the county of Meath, Ireland.

In Brunswick county, on the 16th ult., James R., infant son of Mr. James R. Grist, formerly of Beaufort county, N. C.

In Robeson county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Dougald Johnson, aged about 19 years. Also, in the same county, on the 16th, Mr. David Bethune, aged about 25 years.

In the vicinity of Hilleboro', on the 18th ult., Catlett Campbell, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan'y 31—brig Caspian Anthony, Barbadoes, to G W Davis.

schr Tionesta, Bramhall, N Orleans, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr Fountain, Washburn, Thomastown, to Russell & Gammell.

Feb'y 3—brig Llewellyn, Randall, Gaudaloupe to Russell & Gammell.

brig Zealand, Bacon, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

schr Norway, Gilpatrick, Porto Rico, to E Dickinson.

4—brig Adele, Bernadon, Turks Island, to E Dickinson.

schr Mary Winiford, Gallup, Norfolk, to G W Davis.

6—schr St Helena, ——, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

2—steamer Express, Whitecar, fm Charleston, bound to Philadelphia, at anchor at Smithville, on the 4th inst., waiting for favorable weather.

CLEARED.

Jan'y 31—brig Aurora, Swift, Porto Rico, by Potter & Kidder.

schr Oliver O'Neil, Dowdy, Washington, N C, by John Hall.

schr John, Eldridge, Matanzas, by G W Davis.

Feb'y 1—brig Denmark, Norton, Martinique, by Russell & Gammell.

Br brig Mary Abagail, Goudy, Antigua, by C D Ellis.

schr Increase, Errickston, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr Prudence, Ekston, Charleston, by E Dickinson.

3—brig Lyra, Brewster, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.

schr Erie, Wilson, St Domingo, by G W Davis.

4—brig St Lawrence, Randall, Barbadoes, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Madrid, Little, Porto Rico, by Barry & Bryant.

brig John Crosby, Wheeler, Martinique, by C D Ellis.

schr Lochiel, Lufkin, St Domingo, by G W Davis.

brig John H Stephens, Hall, Matanzas, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Eveline, Pope, St Domingo, by Russell & Gammell.

schr J D Jones, Smith, N York, by C D Ellis.

7—schr Rival, Brown, New Orleans, by E Dickinson.

brig Lion, Patten, Gaudaloupe, by E Dickinson.

The wreck of brig *Spray*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Wilmington, N. C., about Oct. 1, for Antigua, has been several times reported fallen in with, abandoned; but we believe the fate of the crew was unknown until recently. Capt. Haley, two white seamen, and probably some colored seamen, were taken off by Spanish barque, Tacio, lat. 30. 31, lon. 63. 54. Two others, the "pilot" (probably the mate,) and a seaman, had died two days before. Capt. H. died on the 8th Nov., on board the barque.—*N. Y. Ship. & Com. List.*

Missing Vessel—Schr. *Frontier*, Godfrey, of Lubec, sailed hence, Dec. 8, for Wilmington, N. C., to load for St. Domingo, since which, nothing has been heard from her. She was a beautiful new vessel of about 120 tons, and valued at about $6000. It is probable that she was lost in the gale of Dec. 11.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, either individually, or as a public officer, will save costs by paying the same, by the 1st day of March next, after that time, my own claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to me as Sheriff, will be dealt with as the law directs—*and no mistake.*

OWEN FENNELL, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-4t

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen county, about the 10th of January last, a negro man, who says his name is *Dublin*. Said negro, is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and about 22 years old. He says he belongs to some one in Alabama. He was sold by Duncan Lewis, Esq., of Bladen county, N. C., to his present owner. The owner of said boy, is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

G. W. MELVIN, *Sh'ff.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-6t

Notice.

HAVING qualified as the Administrator of Jarvis Marble, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given; persons having claims against the same are requested to present the same in due form, and within the time prescribed by law, or this advertisement will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late Jarvis Marble, deceased, on Tuesday, 25th of the present month, a number of

Horses, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage and Road Wagon, a number of likely

NEGROES,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give their notes with approved securities.

JOHN A. AVIRETT, *Adm'r.*

Feb'y 7, 1845 21-3t

P. S.—I will attend at Mrs. Marble's on Monday, previous to the sale.

WE are authorized to announce Mr. Thos. L. HERDEN, as a candidate for the Constable's office for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. For which office, he solicits the suffrage of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Jan'y 24, 1845. 19-4 a.

Masonic Hall,

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Feb'y 7th & 8th.

Novel & Elegant Entertainment,

BY ELIZA & EMMA Kilmister, only 4 and 6 years old, known and admired under the pleasing appelation of

INFANT SISTERS,

assisted by the celebrated Scotch Piper,

WATTIE FERGUSON,

who is accompanying them on their way South.—He will appear dressed in true Scotchish uniform, and perform on the real Scotch Bag Pipe.

Tickets—50 cents, the Entertainment being peculiarly suited to the tastes of ladies and parents, in hopes of liberal patronage. Double tickets admitting a Lady and Gent, will be made at 75 cts. Children half price. Doors open at half past 6, performance to commence at half past 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. J. D. JONES,

50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.

Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Feb. 7, 1845

Bacon—Hams,	7	a	8
Middlings,	6	a	7
Shoulders,	5½	a	6½
Western,	5	a	6
Beeswax,	26	a	27
Butter,	15	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
Coffee,	7½	a	8
Cotton,	4½	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
Feathers,	30	a	35
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70	a	75
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	7	a	8
Western,	6	a	00 7
Lime, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			11 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	10	a	11 00
wide, do.	8 00	a	
Scantling,	8 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
Molasses,	25	a	28
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	2 12½
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 00
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	1 00	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Pease, Ground,	70	a	80
Black eye,	55	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
Pork,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	4½	a	5
Rice,	200	a	8 00
rough, bush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	32
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
Soap,	5	a	6
Shingles, country,	1 50	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	32
Whiskey,	00	a	32
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	8 00	a	11 00
Sugar, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	5½	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

Naval Stores.—Some 5000 to 6000 barrels Turpentine has changed heads during the past week, at $2 12½. Tar remains firm, at $1 30.

Grain.—Corn.—Dull, sale at 45 cts., by the quantity—small parcels, 50 cents per bushel.—A good supply on hand.

Lumber.—River.—Wide Boards and Scantling firm, at last week's quotations. $8 25. See prices above.

Freights—Are inclined downwards—we hear of a cargo having been taken at 30 cts. per barrel for New York—we quote at 30 a 35 cents.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb. 1.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 62½	a	$3 00
" North county "	2 50	a	2 62
Tar,	1 68½	a	1 75
Rice,	2 62½	a	3 25
Cotton	4½	a	9½

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par		Savannah	⅜	a	½
Philadelphia	¼ dis.	Mobile	5	a	5½
Baltimore	⅛ dis.	New Orleans pm.	½	a	¾
Washington	¼ dis.	St. Louis	1½	a	2
Richmond,	1½ a 1½	Louisville	¾	a	1
Raleigh	1½ a 2	Cincinnati		a	1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1½	Nashville	3	a	3½
Charleston	½ a	Apalachicola	1½	a	2
Augusta	⅜ a ½	Treas. Notes par	½	a	pr.
Macon	2 a —	Bills on London	5½	a	5¾
Columbus	2 a	do. on France	5f. 45		

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Herrel's store, Black River Chapel, Moras Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 8 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

SADDLES.
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern

Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of *T.* W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay,
BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

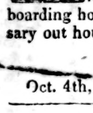
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Dwelling for Rent.



THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 18[illegible] 3-tf

NOTICE.

A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844 —[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

Prospectus
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpariel—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Goverment that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen; for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Wilmington
HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

PRINCE'S
Linnæan Botanic Garden And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

S. OHIO,
TOBACCONIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place, on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, Black & Yellow do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India **FRUIT.** APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS,

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, VA., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Coffe & Sugar.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do.,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

LIQUORS.

2 PIPES Holland Gin,
5 eighths casks do.
5 do. French Brandy,
5 bbls. American do.
14 do. rectified Whiskey,
3 do. old Monongahela Whiskey. for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan'y 10, 1844 17-tf

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

December 27, 1844

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz;

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15, 1844 10-tf

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity that he has just received a fresh supply of the best Wine Vinegar, which he will sell at 25 cents per gallon, also, the best sweet Cider at do. do.

Dry white Havanna Sugar, for Cakes, or family use, at 10 cents per lb., with a general assortment of fresh Fruit, such as

Smyrna Figs; Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes; fresh Zante Currants; superior Havana Pine Apples; CITRON; Cordial Drops; Ju jube Paste.

—ALSO.—

Best FRENCH CORDIAL, by the dozen bottles.

His assortment comprises all kinds of Fruit, Confectionary, and Toys. All the above named articles will be disposed of at the most moderate prices.

M. LUCIANI.

P. S.—I would like to call the attention of the public that I have a celebrated

COUGH CANDY,

which has been already established and pronounced a certain cure. Also, express my thanks for the patronage I have received, and hope a continuance of the same.

Dec. 20, [illegible] 14-tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery,

&c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines.

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR,
Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**☜

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears,* we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal,* at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c. the state of Stocks Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THEIR OLD STAND,

G. & C. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans.

men's and boy's, both sewed and peged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;—

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBER OVER-SHOES,
CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—ALSO, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted.

Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

CABLES FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Brunswick county, (called Oakley,) 15 miles with a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres of which about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY wil secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WAR[illegible],

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER
GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

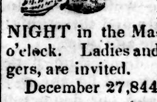
I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

TEMPERANCE.



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accomodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Fire
INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium. KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

$10 REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1845, a negro man by the name of BEN, about twenty-seven years old, light complected, slow spoken, a little stooped in the shoulders, and about five feet 10 inches high. The said boy I purchased of John W. King of Brunswick county, where he is supposed to be lurking, or in Wilmington, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said boy either at my residence, on Mosely's Creek, or lodged in Wilmington Jail, so I may get him. JOS. P. MOORE.

January 4th, 1845. 17-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassimeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors & qualities, Kentucky Jeans,

VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnetts, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs, Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-tf] *Market st.*

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices, say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light.
9 by 11	12 " " "	10 by 15	18 " " "
9 by 12	13 " " "	10 by 16	19 " " "
10 by 12	14 " " "	11 by 16	20 " " "
10 by 13	15 " " "	12 by 16	21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS,

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments,* made in the best style, of Egyptian and American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the misnamed *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive to our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of the party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutulate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that station which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an evil in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they but not a single one with the exception of one sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, will not demand at their hands some local [illegible] information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 6, 1844.